TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
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A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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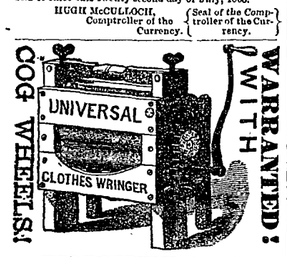
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)


UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " " 7,00
No. 2½ " " " 6,00
No. 3. *Small* " " " 5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel*, " " 14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* { to run steam or hand. } 18,00
No. 22. *Large* " } 30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.
*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

*No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.*

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States Infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to posts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant *is unfit for service in the field.*
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. *That he is meritorious and deserving.*

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

S. I. F. D. E.,
STATON ISLAND.
FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Proprietors.

☞OFFICES, No. 47 NORTH EIGHTH St., PHILADELPHIA, AND 5 & 7 JOHN St., NEW YORK.

Our success in DYEING & CLEANSING GARMENTS of *Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Merino, De Laine, &c., &c.*, and SHAWLS of almost every description, is so well known that we only desire to remind our friends and the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods is now at hand!

☞*Goods received and returned by Express.*

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
August 19, 1863.—3m.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.,—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

*N. B.—Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*
Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

*INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE*
GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

*Perpetual policies* granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandize and furniture.

☞*No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

H. ALLISON MILLER,
Sept6,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos.



# The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863. NO. 20.


## The Globe.

### HUNTINGDON, PA.

### Democratic Frauds in Pennsylvania.

There are some facts connected with the recent astonishing vote in Pennsylvania, says the *North American*, which are deserving of rather more than a passing notice. The figures we have already given respecting the extraordinary increase of the vote in Berks county are sufficient to arouse investigation. But the facts show that what is true of Berks county applies to the whole vote of the State, as the subjoined comparison will illustrate:

| | *Curtin.* | *Foster.* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 | 263,397 | 230,269 | 493,666 |
| | *Curtin.* | *Woodward.* | *Total* |
| 1863 | 269,496 | 254,171 | 523,597 |
| Gain | 6,009 | 23,902 | 29,911 |

Here it is shown that, with an aggregate gain of 29,911 votes over the great total of 1860, the Union gain is only 6,009, while that of the Democrats is 23,902. Since that general rally of 1860 was made, the State has sent into the field 163,000 soldiers, recruited for the three years' service. Of the 200,000 men reported by General Fry as having been discharged for physical disability, probably one-tenth were from these 163,000, so that by that cause some 10,000 have been returned home. Of the 88,000 deserters, perhaps the same proportion were from these 163,000 men, so that here are 8,800 men returned home. The number of men sent home in consequence of disabling wounds we cannot estimate, but it would be safe to suppose them about 10,000 from this same force.—Allowing for the diminution of the force by other causes, perhaps 30,000 would altogether cover its returned men who were permanently at home to vote, and about 9,000 still in the service were furloughed and voted at the late election, making altogether less than 40,000. Now of these men not one in ten voted the Democratic ticket at the election this fall, and yet the Democratic vote is increased 23,902. It did not come from the Union ranks, for the lines have been very strongly drawn all over the State, and the changes are just the other way.

Indeed the statistics of the election show that the Union party, so far from having lost any since 1860, has gained in the aggregate. We polled 263,397 votes in 1860, and we polled 269,406 in 1863. Where, then, did the Democratic increase of 23,902 come from? Of the 163,000 troops raised in the State for three years the Democrats must have contributed at least one-fourth, or some 40,700, which, taken from their vote of 1860, would leave about 189,300 remaining voters of that party. Let us suppose that of the returned soldiers they had what we have allowed them above—one in ten still voting with them—that would be 4,000 men increasing their vote to 193,300. Now the natural increase of population would hardly keep up the strength of the party beyond this figure, when we consider the steady drain of the male population for soldiers and sailors and the far greater drain of the Democratic ranks caused by the changes to the Union side. These conversions are numbered by thousands, and no one ever hears of any other way.

Above we have the real strength of the Democratic party, estimated at about 193,300. Yet Woodward polled in 1863 no less than 254,171 votes. How is this difference of about 53,700 to be accounted for? Unless we believe that no Democrats enlisted in the army or navy, that no conversions to the Union side have taken place, and that the party strength of 1860 was all at home intact, and that the increase of population among Democrats did not contribute a man to either army or navy, there is no other way of explaining this immense aggregate than by attributing it to the most outrageous and systematic frauds. To render the matter clear, we append a comparative table showing the increased Democratic vote in certain counties:

| | 1860 | 1863 | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berks, | 10,318 | 12,627 | 2,309 |
| Luzerne, | 6,916 | 9,808 | 2,892 |
| Northampton, | 5,249 | 6,538 | 1,289 |
| Schuylkill, | 7,667 | 8,547 | 1,480 |
| York, | 6,665 | 8,069 | 1,404 |
| Aggregate increase, | | | 9,374 |

Here is an increase of 9,374 in only five counties, and the rest of the increase was not distributed throughout the State, as might be supposed, but in the Democratic strongholds, as will be seen below:

| | 1860 | 1863 | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cambria, | 2283 | 3000 | 417 |
| Clarion, | 2297 | 2588 | 301 |
| Clearfield, | 2040 | 2483 | 443 |
| Clinton, | 1703 | 1911 | 208 |
| Columbia, | 2586 | 3342 | 756 |
| Cumberland, | 3716 | 4075 | 359 |
| Fayette, | 2469 | 3791 | 322 |
| Greene, | 2669 | 2960 | 271 |
| Juniata, | 1465 | 1737 | 272 |
| Lehigh, | 4556 | 5526 | 970 |
| Lycoming, | 3034 | 3865 | 831 |
| Monroe, | 2163 | 2712 | 549 |
| Northumberl'd | 2955 | 3356 | 401 |
| Pike, | 843 | 1184 | 341 |
| Wayne, | 2537 | 3152 | 615 |
| Westmorel'd, | 5276 | 5581 | 305 |
| Aggregate increase, | | | 7353 |

In these two calculations we find that of the 23,000 Democratic increase, over 16,000 are in those Democratic counties in places where, the election officers being Democratic, frauds may be perpetrated with impunity. If we had the space we might carry out the calculation still further, and show that this heavy increase is in the precincts and townships where the Democrats have usually polled their strongest votes, and where they control the assessments and election officers. But without occupying time to do so, we will merely call the attention of our readers to the fact that the increase of the Democratic vote in Philadelphia is in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh and Seventeenth wards chiefly, where the heavy majorities of the copperheads came from.

### How our Prisoners at Richmond are Treated.

A letter written by a Rev. T V. Moore, formerly a clergyman of Chambersburg, but now a rebel in Richmond, and in which it was stated that the Union prisoners in Richmond were kindly treated, has been extensively published. This letter was noticed by the Rev. George H. Hammer, Chaplain of the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, who has been a prisoner in Richmond *for some four months, and he takes issue* with Mr. Moore in rather unequivocal terms. In a letter to the Newsville *Star*, dated at that place, he says: "I have just been shown a letter purporting to have been written by Rev. Thomas V. Moore, of Richmond, formerly of this place, in which the statement is broadly made, that the Union prisoners in the various prisons of Richmond are well treated, well fed, and every reasonable exertion made for their comfort; that the citizens of Pennsylvania confined there have everything done for their comfort and well-being that the circumstances of their case will permit.

Having but just returned from a four months captivity in Libby prison, and being fully conversant with the condition of the Pennsylvania citizens, as well as that of the soldiers and officers confined there, I cannot express my surprise at such a statement so *false in fact and particulars* as the one alluded to. Rev. Moore, if he has visited the prisoners, (as he says he has *done,*) *knows better, and states with* deliberation a malicious falsehood. He knows that our prisoners there are treated like brutes, and not as human beings. He knows that our citizen prisoners are dirty, almost naked, their heads, bodies and clothes filled with vermin—that at no time since their capture have they received of the authorities sufficient food, even of very *poor quality, to supply their physical* wants. He knows they are confined along with deserters from both armies and that their condition is deplorable beyond expression all this he knows, must know, and were it not on a par with all other rebel statements, I should be surprised at its audacity and falsehood, as coming from a minister of the gospel. On the pretence of preaching to these citizens, I was upon one occasion allowed to visit them, while confined in Libby prison. I know whereof I affirm.

The stench of the room was almost unsupportable, their inaction very great, many of them through sheer exhaustion, hardly able to stand upon their feet, and but for the slight glimmering of hope, which now and then enter their prison, their condition would be one of absolute despair. I, myself, would rather bare my breast to the bullet or ascend the scaffold for execution, than take the place of any one of them. Myself and others of the Union officers, after my visit to them, through holes in the floor, passed them bread and such other articles as we could obtain, to add to their comfort and soften the horrors which envelope them. When the prison authorities discovered this, the holes were nailed up, we warned to desist, on pain of being placed in a dungeon, and a few days afterwards, to insure their isolation from us, they were removed to Castle Thunder, and placed in what is known as the *Lion's Den*, a worse situation, by far, than the one from which they were taken.

As to the statement that our Government has refused to exchange them or to accede to propositions made for their release, there may be some truth in it, but he, like others of the accursed rebellious crew, takes good care not to state that the demands of the rebel authorities are so unreasonable that our Government cannot, in self-respect and honor, accede to them. They claim, as the condition of their release, that our Government release all political prisoners now held by us—many of them the most dangerous men and rebels in the whole land, and capable of damaging the interests of the Union to an untold extent. Long since would they have been released could the United States Government have honorably effected it. On the heads of rebels and traitors rests the responsibility. Persons desiring information can address me as above for twenty days."

### Rebel Testimony.

What value the rebels set on Chattanooga, and what they soberly think of the battle of Chickamauga, may in some in some measure be understood by help of the following article from the (sometime) Chattanooga *Rebel*.—It is not necessary to presume that that paper speaks with authority, but it undoubtedly expresses the general popular opinion on the objects and results of the campaign which Chickamauga terminated, and it is clear that though the battle went against us on the field, the victory has been in most respects a barren one to the Rebels.

The rebels appreciate the value of Tennessee and Kentucky as we never can, for to them the loss of those fertile regions threatens sore destitution during the winter; not absolute famine, but inadequate supplies, a discontented army, and a population oppressed in proportion by its extortionate demands. "Food and raiment are our needs. We must have them. Kentucky and Middle Tennessee can only supply them. Better give up the seacoast, better give up the South-west, better to give up Richmond without a struggle, and win these, than to lose the golden fields whose grain and wool are our sole hope." That is the cry not of a victorious enemy, but of one who sees that his victory is yet to win, and who sees that he has no hope if he does not win it.

Chattanooga is moreover a base from which invasion constantly threatens, and the mere occupation of which by a considerable national force is a more dangerous menace to the rebellion than half a million of troops in Virginia could offer. Bragg's army cannot be safely reduced, yet it is impossible that its present number should be maintained without imperiling the rebel cause both East and West. "The enemy has just *one army in the field* too many for us," says this truth-telling traitor. So this superfluous force is to be not merely defeated, but driven to the Ohio, and the war therefore to be ended next summer. Not altogether, however, by military success, even so complete as this, but by "securing the election of a Peace Democrat to the Presidency in the Fall, and arranging *the terms of treaty and independence.*" The Administration at Washington is doing its part in taking due care that in Generals and men the Army of the Cumberland shall be in a condition to meet the Rebels in the field at the point which *they* know is of the last importance. The people at the ballot-box will take care of the rest.—*New York Tribune.*

#### The Situation at the South-West.

[Editorial from the Daily Rebel, Oct. 9th.]

Upon reaching the Tennessee River from the field of Chickamauga, Rosecrans addressed his troops: "Fellow-soldiers, the object of our expedition was the possession of Chattanooga—and here we are." Brief and to the point, forcible, true, and adroit. Thus far the campaign, whose mysterious surges are *rolling above us*, has no clearer as it certainly cannot have a more laconic history. The few words of the Federal General illuminate the whole page as a ray from a dark lantern, and no man can close his eyes to the somewhat painful glare which they throw full upon him. Not even Genl. Bragg himself can contradict them except with his sword and such strokes as it may please Heaven to send us through his hands in the few days a fair weather just before us. Unless we make hay while the sun shines, the story as thus told will hold good thro' all time; the spring will open untoward dangers to our arms; the cause which now turns upon the pivot of its crisis will droop like a flower which has been untended, and the end must fade out of sight in a rolling torrent of disaster—in fogs and glooms. God forbid it.

At present the case stands about in this wise: We have lost the gate to lower East Tennessee—the river, which was our base, and the facilities which these afforded for progressive movements into Middle Tennessee and Kentucky. We have gained a hand-to-hand fight; we have repelled a powerful invasion; we have preserved Georgia and secured a commanding position around the enemy. Rosecrans, on the other hand, has gained all that we have lost. He has reached Chattanooga and fortified it, taken up the river line as his base, and now prepares to winter quietly in his new quarters, leaving us uncivilly out in the cold to take care of ourselves as best we can or must. Physically, and to all appearances, in the aggregate, he is the gainer, and after the prisoners, artillery, and standards, taken at Chickamauga, are counted, our victory is told, while our deficit to the long sum total, glory included, is a set-off to make up for any results yet achieved. In a word, we have lost ten or twelve thousand men, without receiving an equivalent in producing territory. The whole question turns, therefore, upon the situation, and what we will do with it.

In military circles it is generally believed that Rosecrans has blundered into a position which, improved by an adversary with genius, might be turned in those adroit movements to his utter ruin. If this be so, and the movements speculated, but by no means explained, are made, the victory of Chickamauga will be complete, and the many lives there sacrificed will become as so many trophies to a noble work. But if this opinion be false, or if the movement suggested as possible fail to be made, and we continue to gaze listlessly from the bald knobs of the Missionary Ridge upon the comfortable barracks of the blue varlets below, then, then we may tremble for the next campaign; for as sure as there is any surety in the future, the spring of '64 must see us far from the borders of Georgia or near to the verge of destruction. Nail it to your door-post, men of the South, and refuse to be deluded into any other belief.

Food and raiment are our needs.—We must have them. Kentucky and Middle Tennessee can only supply them. Better give up our sea-coast; better give up the South-West, aye, better to give up Richmond without a struggle and win these, than to lose the golden fields whose grain and wool are our sole hope. The enemy has just one army in the field too many for us. We must crush this overplus; we must gain one signal Stonewall Jackson campaign. Destiny points the very place. Be Rosecrans the victim. Defeat him, pulverize, run him to the Ohio River, and then close the war by the next summer. And how? Nothing easier. The bee which has *really* stung our flank for so long, once disposed of, our triumphant legions *have a clear road before them.* Fed sumptuously through the winter, well shod and clad, they have only to meet a dispirited foe, retake the Valley of the Mississippi, secure the election of a Peace Democrat to the Presidency in the fall, and arrange the terms of treaty and independence. *Those results* can be accomplished nowhere else than in this Department. The North-West *is our real* adversary. No matter how often we whip the East, the effect is still-born to the end. Let us teach the true contestants a lesson of peace and sobe-ness, and the difference will be speedily as our need calls for the deed.

### Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The year that is drawing to its close *has been filled with the blessings of* fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theatre of military conflict. While that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union The needful diversions of wealth and strength, from the fields of peaceful industry, to the national defence, have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than hereto fore. The population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battlefield, and the country, rejoicing in the conscientiousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom no human counsel hath designed. Notwithstanding the mortal hand had worked on these great things, they are gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow citizens in all parts of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday in November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father who doth reside in the heavens, and I recommend them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience commend to his tender care all those who have become widows and orphans or suffering in the civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to preserve the health of the nation and to restore it, as soon as it may be *consistent with the divine* purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and Union.

In testimony wherof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

### THE CASE OF GEN. MILROY.

#### Conclusions arrived at by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

*The following is a copy of the conclusions of the President, endorsed upon the report of the Judge Advocate General, in the case of Major General Milroy. It will be observed that they are substantially in accordance with our statement of their probable character, some days since.*

In June last, a division was substantially lost at and near Winchester, Va: At the time it was under Gen. Milroy, as immediate commander in the field; Gen. Schenck, as Department commander at Baltimore; and Gen. Halleck, as General-in-Chief at Washington.

Gen. Milroy, as immediate commander, was put under arrest, and subsequently a Court of Inquiry examined chiefly with reference to disobedience of orders, and reported the evidence The foregoing is a synoptical statement of the evidence together with the Judge Advocate General's conclusions. The disaster, when it came, was a surprise to all. It was very well known to Gen. Schenck and Gen. Milroy, for some time before, that Gen. Halleck thought the division was in *general danger of a surprise at Winchester*; that it was of no service there commensurate with the risk it incurred, and it ought to be withdrawn. But, although he never positively ordered it.

Gen. Schenck on the contrary, believed the service of the force at Winchester was worth the hazard, and so did not positively order its withdrawal until it was so late that the enemy cut the wire and prevented the order reaching Gen. Milroy. Gen. Milroy seems to have concurred with Gen. Schenck in the opinion that the force should be kept at Winchester, at least till the approach of danger; but he disobeyed no order upon the subject. Some question can be made whether some of General Halleck's dispatches to Gen. Schenck should not have been construed to be orders to withdraw the force and obeyed accordingly; but no such question can be made against General Milroy.

In fact, the last order he received was to be prepared to withdraw, but not to actually withdraw till further order—which further order never reached him. Serious blame is not necessarily due to every serious disaster, and I cannot say that in this case either of these officers is deserving of serious blame. No court marshal is *deemed necessary or proper in the* case.

A. LINCOLN.

Gen. Milroy, having received twenty days' leave of absence, started for his home in Indiana, which he has not visited for twenty-seven months.—*Tribune.*

### Two Parties and only Two.

In this country, at this time, there is but one real issue before the public mind. That is, whether the integrity of the Union is to be maintained through the authorities—who are alone charged with its defence—by war and all the justifiable instruments of war, or whether the Union is to be abandoned in order to secure peace. Accordingly, there can be but two real parties in this country at this time; first, a Union War party, determined to uphold our Democratic institutions at all hazards, and against every foe, foreign as well as domestic, and which is, therefore, properly the Democratic party of the day; and second, a Peace party, which is willing to relinquish the unity of the nation to the demands of the insurgents against it, or to patch up such a nominal reconciliation of the dislocated parts as may serve for the time, but will be sure to lead to a future rupture still more bloody and terrible than the present. Both these parties are legitimate, because they grow out of the actual question of the time, because they represent not merely a formal but a substantial division of opinion, and because the issue of events must be in accordance with the views and wishes of one or the other.

Thus the Vallandigham or Wood party, which is openly opposed to the war and comes out squarely for peace with the rebels—which means disunion—*is a perfectly legitimate party*, whose ends are easily understood. Thus the Administration party, which insists upon war till the armed hostility to the government is abandoned and abjured, is a legitimate party, arising out of the necessary facts of the times, and quite intelligible as to its methods and purposes.—*N. Y. Post.*

### All the Black Cats in One Bag.

MR. EDITOR—An old farmer in the country was dreadfully troubled by rats. They eat his grain, invaded his larder, bled his children, and even assailed his own life. He trusted in his cats to free him from the vermin. But three of these cats turned out poorly. One openly sympathized with the rats helped them to eat the cheese, suck *the eggs*, and kill the chickens. Another cat was for *suppressing* the rats without hurting them. He thought the farmer as much to blame as the rats, and bit the farmer twice where he bit the rats once. The old farmer became tired of such treacherous aids, and ordered his boys to *enclose the* two worthless cats in a stout sack and throw them into the river. The boys proceeded to do this work vigorously. But in the process a third cat crept unexpectedly into the bag. This last was a very sleek, handsome cat, and the farmer had once great expectations from him. True he had never killed any rats, but his friends said he *was always just about to slay the* whole tribe. He lay watching at their holes day after day, and often had them in sight and reach, but was never quite ready to spring. The blame of his ill success he always contrived to throw upon the old farmer, and by a mysterious quiet and dignity made some of the children believe he would yet do wonders. But all the time he had a real sympathy with the bad cats now to be executed. So at the last hour he crept into the bag with them and shared their fate. The boys killed one cat more than they bargained for; to the great relief of the whole household.—*North American and United States Gazette.*

☞Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.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### Report of a Refugee from Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The *American* has the following:

"A very intelligent young man, a refugee from Richmond, who has been there all through the war, and who only succeeded in making his escape *last Monday, has arrived here and* communicated to the military authorities some important intelligence touching the rebel armies.

"In regard to the strength of their armies, he says that there is much misapprehension at the North. He *claims to have good authority for* stating that the strength of Lee's army previous to the sending of the two corps to reinforce Bragg did not exceed 60,000 efficient troops; that Bragg with these reinforcements had not over 40,000 men, and that he only managed *to defeat* Rosecrans by a surprise and attacking his isolated columns.

"He further states that the story of reinforcements having been sent to Gen. Lee from Charleston and elsewhere, is totally incorrect. That there have been no troops sent to Lee except in the way of deserters and conscripts; that none have returned from Bragg's army, and to such straits have the rebel authorities been reduced, that they are even forcing into the ranks those persons who have provided substitutes.

"There was a general feeling of despondency in Richmond, and the fact was freely admitted that their armies were none of them sufficiently strong to assume offensive operations with *any prospect of success*; and that the want of men prevented Bragg from following up his success, and prevents him now from attacking the Federal army at Chattanooga."

### Death of Released Prisoners from Starvation.

The following letter was received on the 30th, by the Baltimore *American*:

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 29.—The flag of truce boat New York arrived at the Naval School wharf this morning from City Point, with 181 paroled men. Eight of the number died on the boat on the way hither, having been actually starved to death.

"Never in the whole course of my life have I ever seen such a scene as those men presented. They were living *skeletons*. Every man of them had to be sent to the hospitals, and the Surgeon's opinion is that more than one-third of them must die, being beyond the reach of nourishment or medicine.

"I questioned several of them, and all ttated that their condition has been brought on by the treatment they have received at the hands of the rebels.

"They have been kept without food and exposed a large portion of the time without shelter of any kind.

"To look at these poor men and hear their tales of woe, how they have been treated, one would not suppose that they had fallen in to the hands of the Southern chivalry, but rather into the hands of *savage barbarians*, destitute of all humanity or *feeling*."

### Dr. Brownson on the New York Riots.

In the October number of *Brownson's Review*, we find among the articles one on "Catholics and the Anti-Draft Riots." An article on this subject from such a source is eminently worthy of perusal. Dr. Brownson undoubtedly wields an abler pen than any other Catholic writer in this country, and his productions always find readers among thinkers, whether they agree with him or not. He seems to write what he thinks, no matter whether or not it suits the church authorities.

In his *Review* he has taken a most decided stand in favor of the Union, from the time that the rebellion broke out. In his article on the *July riots* he endeavors to clear the Catholic Church as such from the responsibility. He admits that the rioters almost exclusively were Irishmen and Catholics, but charges the responsibility mainly on the Democratic party for arousing them to do as they did.

We here give a brief extract from the article:

"These things they did, not as Catholics or Irishmen, but as adherents to the Democratic party, as partisans of Horatio Seymour, Fernando Wood, James Brooks, Clement L. Vallandigham, and others, who by their incendiary speeches, and by leading articles in *the Democratic journals*, had for months been exciting them against the Government, against the conscription, against the war, and had worked them up to uncontrollable fury. The shouts of the mob tell us what was its *animus*, and under what influence or inspiration it acted, and these were hurrahs for Governor Seymour, Fernando Wood, Gen. McClellan and Jeff. Davis. A Catholic layman or an Irishman known to be a Republican or a supporter of the Administration, was in no less danger from the mob than a Protestant, a native American, or even a negro.

"Colonel O'Brien, so savagely murdered, was an Irishman and a Catholic; and one of the best friends of the Irish emigrant in this city—a Catholic and an Irishman himself—escaped the fury of the mob only by keeping himself concealed. On the other hand Catholic Irishmen volunteered to aid the authorities in suppressing the riot, and were among the bravest and most efficient in protecting the lives and property of our citizens. No, the mob was literally a Democratic mob, got up at the instigation of the Democratic leaders, and led on by men in sympathy with the enemies of the United States—a simply pro-slavery Democratic mob. Not a Catholic nor an Irishman, not a German nor an American, who was not a partisan of the Seymours, the Woods and the Vallandighams, not even a Democrat not hostile to the war and to negro emancipation, had any part in it, either as instigator or actor."

# The Globe.

**W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.**

**HUNTINGDON, PA.**

**Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, 1863.**

**Our Flag Forever.**

*"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, *AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."*—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

## GLORIOUS UNION VICTORIES!

### REBEL SYMPATHISERS DRIVEN TO THE WALL!

Annual elections came off in several States last week, and New Jersey is the only State that gives the rebels any comfort—and very little at that—as the Union gains in the State since last fall is over 8,000.

The Union mnjority in New York will reach 30,000! Last year Seymour's majority was over 10,000. Union gain since 1862, over 40,000! This is glory enough tor a month.

Massachusetts gives a Union majority of 40,000—a gain of 15,000 since last year.

Maryland has gone strong for the unconditional Union party, and in favor of abolishing slavery.

Illinois gives large Union gains and has gone for the Union party by a handsome majority.

In Missouri the contest was between the Radicals and Conservatives—that is immediate or gradual emancipationists: The Radicals appear to have carried the State.

Wisconsin has given the Union party a majority of 15,000. This is a heavy Union gain.

Kansas has gone handsomely for the Union party.

Minnesota has gone for the Union party.

### More Glorious News.

The news from the Army of the Potomac is cheering. The enemy have been driven across the Rappahannock, and General Meade is pursuing. Upwards of two thousand prisoners were taken. But few of the enemy were killed. Our loss on Saturday was about four hundred in killed and wounded. The 49th P. V. was in one of the supporting brigades, and lost 3 killed, 14 wounded and 3 missing. The horse of Major Miles, of this place, was struck by a ball, and Lt. Col. Hulings' horse was killed. We do not notice the name of any one from this county amongst the killed and wounded.

*A Pretty Smart Trick.*—The *bogus* Democrats who aspire to be leaders in their townships, failing in their effort to induce true Democrats to discontinue the *Globe* and to subscribe for the *Monitor*, are now making an effort to "cut short our supplies" by persuading our patrons to give their support to the *Philadelphia Enquirer*, and other *flash* papers. They will not stop at anything to cripple us, for they love us about as much as they do any other loyal citizen who will not be a tool for the Jeff Davis Democracy.

HUNTING THEM OUT.—The Union men of the county are hunting up such of our bogus Democratic friends who are subscribers to the *Globe* and don't intend to pay for it. Wherever one such is found a Union man sends us word, orders the name to be stricken from our list, and gives us the name of an honest loyal man to fill up the vacancy. We hope our friends will not tire in their honest efforts to help us get rid of subscribers who are worse enemies to us than those who pay up and discontinue.

☞ Gov. Curtin has appointed Jas. Reynolds, Esq., of Lancaster, Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania, a post made vacant by the death of Gen. R. C. Hale. Mr. Reynolds has been a prominent Democrat, is one still, but not of the bogus kind—he loves his country better than the treasonable organization calling itself the "Democratic party." Mr. Reynolds is a brother of the never-to-be-forgotten Gen. John F. Reynolds.

THE late elections have given the *Monitor* editors the growls. They are in no better humor now than they were on hearing the result of our State election. The elections last week make them feel sore in every part of their carcasses. If they live until the Presidential election, they will get a double dose of the same kind of medicine the Union men gave them this fall. More soldiers will vote next year than voted at the late elections, and then what a defeat and a howl. Traitors will find no resting place this side of down below, and not there, for the devil will think them too cowardly to associate with their "Southern brethren."

There was a slight fall of snow here this morning (Tuesday.)

### How the Late Elections Affect the Rebellion.

Late Southern exchanges are filled with doleful allusions to the result of the elections in the different States of the North. It is admitted by the Richmond *Examiner*, Raleigh *Standard* and other rebel organs, that the last hope of the South for aid from the North, was forever destroyed by the Northern people at the ballot-boxes; and there is something in this admission which proves more than even the disappointment of the rebels. It proves all that the loyal press has ever insisted upon in reference to the complicity of the Northern leaders of "Democracy" with the Southern leaders of rebellion. Why did the leaders of the rebellion hope for aid from the Northern leaders of "Democracy," and what was the character of the aid anticipated? Was it the intention of the Northern "Democracy" to join with the Southern Union men, for the purpose of relieving the South from the tyrannies of an oppressive rule? Were the "Democratic leaders anxious for power, that they might rescue the Government from the assaults of a wicked conspiracy! If all this had been the case, the people of the South, instead of mourning, would have rejoiced at the defeat of the "Democratic party." But it is the contrary of all this, which has excited the regret and aroused the fears of the traitors of the South. It is because the "Democratic" leaders have been deprived of their power of aiding the rebellion, that Southern journals now fill their columns with lamentation. The allies of treason have been beaten where they claimed they could most assist the rebellion, *at the ballot-boxes of the free States*, and hence the traitors themselves are in mourning over the doom of disgrace which awaits them.

— This confession of disappointment at the failure of the copperheads, fixes the disgrace of treason on the foreheads of every copperhead leader in the north. There would have been no mourning had there not been a perfect understanding of alliance between the Southern traitors and the Northern copperheads. As the rebellion falls to pieces the development of this alliance will still further fix the infamy of the Northern copperheads. When the doom of treason strikes its full terror to the traitor hearts of the South, then only will those miscreants speak out in full exposure of the Northern sympathizers with treason.

### Slavery in Tennessee.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows: Dr. J. W. Bowen, of Tennessee, one of those iron-nerved Unionists who are hourly ready to die for their principles, is here, bearer of a memorial, thickly signed by slaveholders, addressed to the President, and invoking through him the action of Congress to make Tennessee a State once more, and a Free State, and a State governed by genuine Unionists, and in the interests of freedom. Upon the subject of the election of Congressmen, this gentleman states that there is not a county in which an election could be held at which a supporter of Mr. Lincoln's Administration would be permitted to vote outside of our army lines and without the protection of military force. Slavery in Tennessee is dead upon the testimony of this witness. Governor Johnson, in a speech, two weeks ago, stated that he had learned that a former speech of his, encouraging gradual emancipation, had given dissatisfaction. Immediate emancipation, said he, was to accompany the reorganization of the State and the re-establishment of the laws. This he was thoroughly convinced of. He compared Slavery to a corroded piece of mechanism, and said the machinery of the State must be put together again in Tennessee without this corroded part. Parson Brownlow, too, proclaimed his purpose to advocate in the first number of his forthcoming paper the recruiting of every slave in East Tennessee. Three regiments of black already have been organized by George L. Stearns. This zealous patriot reports directly to Gov. Johnson, and both act in conjunction in the commissioning of officers. Ten regiments of black troops are to be raised in Tennessee this winter. Of white regiments this torn and bleeding but indomitable State has already given to the Union twenty.

*The Fruits of Copperhead Teachings.*—In almost every mining district in the State there have been disturbances and riots of the worst character, and in every instance they can be traced to the teachings of the leaders of the disloyal bogus Democratic organization, and they escape while their dupes are made to suffer. Hanging is too good for most of the leaders of the reasonable organization.

# WAR FOR THE UNION.

## DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

*Despatch from Major General Thomas.—Rout of Hawkins' Guerillas.—Details of Hooker's Operations Against Longstreet.—General Howard's Fight at Wauhatchie.—The Alabama Expedition One Hundred and Fifty Miles from Corinth.—Col. Spencer is nearly Surrounded, but Saves his Command.—Reported Battle near Tuscumbia.—The Rebels in West Kentucky.*

**Chattanooga—Hooker's Operations.**

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4th.—A despatch from Chattanooga reports all quiet.—The following is a reliable summary of recent events there:

General Hooker moved from Bridgeport October 26th. He crossed the river at that point, and thence along the south bank to Shell Mound. From Shell Mound he followed up Running Water Creek Valley, on a road running alongside of the railroad to Whiteside, and across Raccoon Mountains to Coosahatchie, in Lookout Valley. Thence he turned again northward, and formed a connection opposite the northern base of Lookout Mountain, with two brigades sent from Chattanooga, at the same time, to occupy the south bank of the river at Brown's Ferry.

The object of the two movements was to give us control of the river from Bridgeport to Brown's Ferry, and run steamboats built at Bridgeport, with those captured, up and down between these two points, to carry supplies.

The railroad from Shell Mound to the base of Lookout forms a piece of neck-land, washed on the north-east and east by the river. This base Gen. Hooker occupied, by distributing his forces at Shell Mound, Whiteside, and Coosahatchie. From Brown's Ferry up, the river is controlled by the rebel Lookout batteries. Their supplies for their Chattanooga army must be hauled overland from that point, but the distance is only two miles.

The troops sent from Chattanooga went, one brigade by water (Hazen's), and the other by land (Turchin's.)—The former went in pontoon boats and lost about 20, wounded in landing. A bridge was immediately put up, and the 2d brigade have strongly entrenched themselves, and have not been molested except by harmless shelling.

While Hooker was connecting with Hazen, Longstreet, who had hurried from the rebel right to its left, when our movement was discovered, made a night attack on him at 1 o'clock a. m., on the 29th of October, but was everywhere repulsed.

During two hours of hard fighting our loss was 30 killed and 200 or 300 wounded, and a few missing. The rebels were severely punished, and did not resume the attack, and Hooker at once strongly entrenched all along his line. Generals Grant and Thomas were with him on the 29th, and thought him safe. The Lookout batteries played on him all day without doing any harm.

**The Fight at Wauhatchie.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Brief official statements from Major General Thomas, relative to the recent fight at Wauhatchie, have already been published, but the following despatch from Quartermaster General Meigs, dated Chattanooga, October 29th, possesses additional interest. It says:

"Last night the 11th Corps hastily entered on this central campaign.—General Geary, some four miles up the Lookout Valley, being attacked by Longstreet, the 11th Corps, about one o'clock, marched to his aid, passing the steep wooded hills, about 150 feet in height. They received a volley from a rebel force which had occupied and entrenched their summit. After dark four regiments assaulted the east hill, and, without firing a shot, steadily advanced by the light of the moon and drove the rebels out of their rifle-pits and down the other slope of the hill. Thirty-one dead soldiers attest the difficulty of the assault and the valor and steadiness of the troops, which, in a night attack, accomplished one of the most brilliant feats of the campaign.

"Only after walking over the ground to-day, do I fully appreciate the exploit, when these hills were taken.

"They marched to the assistance of General Geary, who had held his position, and Longstreet was driven back with slaughter.

"As prisoners from two divisions attest that his whole disposable force was engaged, the whole affair is most creditable to these corps from the army of the Potomac."

**Guerillas Dispersed in Tennessee.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The following despatch has been received at the headquarters of the army:

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 3d.—To Major General Halleck, General in Chief:—Major General Granger reports from Nashville that he sent a detachment of cavalry from that place, under Col. Shelby, to pursue Hawkins and the other guerillas.

He overtook Hawkins near Pinney Factory, and routed and pursued him to Centreville, where he made a stand. He routed him again, and pursued him until his forces were dispersed.

The rebel loss was 15 or 20 killed and 66 prisoners. Our loss was slight.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj. Gen.

**Union Expedition into Alabama.**

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—Accounts dated Corinth, October 28, give the following:

Col. Spencer's expedition into Alabama, which left this place on the 19th, penetrated to within fifteen miles of Jasper—over one hundred and fifty miles from Corinth—and returned yesterday. The whole cavalry force of Tuscumbia Valley was concentrating to cut him off. While endeavoring to press his command, which was about five hundred strong, between them, Colonel Spencer encountered a force of from one thousand to thirteen hundred, under General Ferguson, in the southeast corner of Tischomi co., Mississippi, and was quite roughly handled. Col. Spencer formed a square of three lines of battle. As one position after another was outflanked, and the regiment becoming disordered and surrounded, he led it into the woods, where the rebels were held in check until night, when it broke up into squads, the men being all intimately acquainted with the country, and coming out the best way they could. They have not all arrived here yet, but it is believed not over fifty will be captured.

Captains Chandler, Pulo, and Stemberg, of Joliet, Illinois, were killed; also, Lt. Perry, of Co. L, 1st Alabama Cavalry. Lieutenant Swift, of Ottowa, was mortally wounded, and about ten privates were killed.

As far as heard from, some twenty were wounded, who being unable to keep the saddle, were left on the field. Those whose wounds were slight were brought off, and a number carried some distance and left with friends. The rebel loss was more severe, as they rushed in large numbers upon our men, who were under cover.

In view of the large superior force of the enemy, and the position of the line, which was nearly a horseshoe, Col. Spencer was fortunate in saving his command. A regiment of Northern men, unacquainted with the country, would have been captured entire.

**Additional News.**

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—The rebel guerillas are very active in Western Kentucky. On the 2d inst. they captured two trains of cars near Mayfield, and are doing immense damage to the railroad. There is a force of about twelve hundred there.

Nothing new from Burnside. We have possession of Tuscumbia, Ala.—There has probably been a severe fight in that quarter between Sherman and a heavy rebel force sent to dispute his passage.

GEN. GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

The energy of General Grant is seen in the operations of this army already. I have heard old adherents to the fortune of General Rosecrans make admissions as to some much-needed reforms. It will be noticed that the first act which has taken place under his supervision since he came, is like the one which first gave him fame—"moving immediately upon their works." The same remarkable success, which has thus far rendered him the most illustrious of our generals, seems still to follow him. The armies under him are getting into admirable order and spirit. It is not too much to hope that the same measure of success will continue to reward his efforts.—*Cor. World.*

## The Army of the Cumberland.

*Condition of our Communications.—Rebels Firing from Lookout Mountain with Heavy Guns—No Damage done.*

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 6.

All is quiet along the lines to-day. The enemy keeps up a lazy fire from the crest of Lookout Mountain, occasionally reaching our lines. They have a 20 pounder gun there. They varied the entertainment this morning by throwing a number of shells inside of their own lines. This strange conduct excites considerable comment.

Last night several rebel camps disappeared from the front of our right, and information leads us to the belief that Bragg's army has been weakened recently for some purpose not yet revealed.

Longstreet's headquarters are established on Lookout Mountain, which is held by a strong force.

It is estimated that the rebels have expended $14,000 worth of ammunition from Lookout, and killed one Federal soldier and wounded another. Both of these casualties were in the West Valley.

Twelve deserters from a Kentucky rebel regiment came into to day, and report that the whole regiment was ready to follow on the first opportunity.

Since Bragg was cut off from the East Tennessee route, we are in daily communication with Bridgeport, and supplies come up rapidly. Our line of communication is now perfect.

## Army of the Tennessee.

*The Recent Affair at Collierville.—General Geary, of Mississippi, a Prisoner—Pursuit of the Enemy.*

MEMPHIS, Nov. 6.

The fight at Collierville yesterday lasted three hours, when the rebels fled, leaving 20 killed and four wounded in our hands. Our loss was light. Among the prisoners captured are James Geary, a Brigadier General of the Mississippi State Militia, and a Colonel in the rebel service; one Captain, three Lieutenants, and one Surgeon. Gen. George was wounded.

THE FIRST ALABAMA CAVALRY SAFE—RETURN OF THE REGIMENT.

CAIRO, Nov. 6.—About two-thirds of the 1st Alabama loyal cavalry, recently surrounded by a largely superior rebel force at Missolville, Alabama cut their way out, and have arrived at the headquarters at Glendale.

Col. Hatch, who arrived at Collierville with three regiments of cavalry half an hour after the fight commenced, followed the retreating rebels to Coldwater, where he was skirmishing with them at the last accounts. Colonels Merrill and Misner are endeavoring to flank them to-day. Col. Hatch estimates their numbers at 3,000.

## FROM CHARLESTON.

*Rebel Account of the Bombardment.—The Attack Furious and Incessant.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Richmond *Examiner* of Monday contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31.—The enemy's fire on Sumpter, last night, continued furious and incessant from the land batteries.

This morning, about 4 o'clock, a portion of the sea wall fell in, burying beneath the ruins some men, believed to be of the 12th Georgia and 25th South Carolina Regiments. Thirteen are missing.

The second dispatch gives their names, and adds: They were buried by the falling in of the barracks, on the sea face of the fort, where they had been placed in position for mounting the parapet, in case of an assault.

A fierce bombardment has been kept up all day on Sumpter, from the Monitors and land batteries. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon no further casualties have occurred.

Over twelve hundred shots were fired in 24 hours. The firing is still heavy.

A third despatch, dated Charleston, Nov. 1st, says:

The bombardment of Sumpter continued fiercely, without intermission, last night and to-day.

This afternoon the shots averaged four per minute.

The firing has been from two monitors, two light, and two heavy guns, at Gregg, four 10-inch mortars at the middle battery, and four rifled guns at Wagner.

On Saturday they fired 443 rifled shots; 86 from the monitors, and 373 from mortars.

The mortar fuses are cut so as to explode the shell in a second or two after the report.

On Saturday night seventy rifled shots were fired, mostly with time fuses, and thirty-three mortar shells.

The fire of the land batteries was directed chiefly at the southwest angle of the fort.

The flag-staff was carried away twice but was speedily replaced.

The flag was so cut to pieces that the battle flag of the 12th Georgia was used instead.

The casualties on Saturday were two killed and three wounded.

The bombardment is still severe.

## From the Army of the Potomac.

*Advance of General Meade to the Rappahannock.—The Rebels Driven to the River.—Ten Rebel Redoubts Assaulted and Captured.—Over 1200 Prisoners Captured.—Advance of General French to Kelly's Ford.*

*Washington, Nov.* 8.—The following despatch has been received at headquarters of the Army:

*Headquarters Army of the Potomac,*
Nov. 7, 1863—8,30 P M.

Major General H W Halleck, General in Chief: Maj. General Sedgwick advanced to the railroad crossing, where he drove the enemy to the river—assaulted and captured ten redoubts with the artillery on this side, and taking a number of prisoners.

Major General French advanced to Kelly's Ford, driving the enemy in small forces across the river, and captured several hundred prisoners at the ford. GEORGE G MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

SECOND DISPATCH.

*Headquarters Army of the Potomac,*
November 7, 1863.

Major General H W Halleck, General in Chief: General Sedgwick reports capturing, this morning, in his operations, 4 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant Colonels, many other officers, and over 800 men, together with four battle-flags.

General French captured over 400 prisoners—officers and men.

(Signed) GEORGE G MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

LATER.

This morning our whole line again advanced, and General Meade no doubt pressed rapidly forward after the retreating foe. The entire number of prisoners taken by both Sedgwick and French is now believed to be 1,826, as orders were sent to Colonel Devereux, at Alexandria, to provide for that number. The prisoners are composed principally of North Carolina and Louisiana troops.

This afternoon, at three o'clock, the train commenced bringing them to Alexandria. The number taken by Sedgwick was from 1,200 to 1,300. The remainder were captured by General French's corps. A gentleman who was present with the army says it was a novel sight to see all of Sedgwick's prisoners in a crowd. They composed the largest lot ever captured by our forces on the Virginia side, and were guarded by cavalry to prevent their straggling or escape.

General French's prisoners were also gathered in one body and similarly guarded.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed four hundred. The enemy lost comparatively few in killed and wounded, as they were well protected and their position was covered, according to prisoners' accounts, by sixteen guns located on the opposite side of the river.

This morning, the wounded were taken to Warrenton Junction and from thence sent forward to Washington. The prisoners were also mustered and marched off in the same direction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—It is reported today on the authority of a Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, that our losses on Saturday were about four hundred, as stated in the press telegram last night.

Two hundred and sixty of these, who are wounded, arrived here this morning and were placed in the hospitals.

The premises of the Old Capitol prison are densely crowded to-day, 1730 rebel prisoners taken in Saturday's engagement having reached here up to 2 o'clock this morning.

Officers from whom this information is derived say a few more are on the way.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A special despatch to the *Herald*, says that our troops occupy Fredricksburg, and that our army is on the south side of the Rappahannock, pursuing the rebels.

## Riot in Carbon County.

*Mauch Chunk, Nov.* 6.—Last night, Mr. G. K. Smith, coal operator and merchant at Yorktown, in this county (Carbon), was murdered in the most brutal manner in his house, and in the presence of his family, by a gang of Irish outlaws, known as "Buckshots." Mr. Smith was a loyal and highly respectable man, and he was suspected of giving certain information to the Deputy Provost Marshal, by which the latter, with the military, under Capt. Yates, was enabled to find the drafted men. No Union man's life is safe in Jeansville, Yorktown, Coleraine, Beaver Meadow, and other mines of the middle coal fields. Seven or eight murders have been committed there within the last few weeks.

An organization exists in the Middle Coalfield, numbering thousands, under the name of "Buckshots," who defy all law, murder whom they please, burn houses, order well-disposed workmen away, and commit other outrages innumerable. The local authorities of these mining districts dare not make the least show of determination to punish the guilty and enforce the law. The best citizens are in constant alarm—in danger of their lives and loss of their property by fire. These outlaws are all armed with muskets, rifles, shot-guns, and revolvers. They have, near Hazleton a gun-making establishment, and it is said to be doing an extensive business in supplying the wants of the Buckshots.

School books of all kinds, Stationery of the best, bibles, hymn-books, etc., etc., etc., for sale at Lewis' book store.

GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store

A rumor says Fort Sumter is taken.

## The Sufferings of the Union Prisoners.

[From the Phila. Press, Nov. 5.]

We were called upon yesterday by a citizen of Richmond, Virginia. He said that he had been living in the South since the war began, and having been early incapacitated for much physical exertion from a wound received while in the rebel army, many months ago, was contented to live in Richmond until he could make good his escape to the North. His name, and the manner of his escape, he desired us not to publish, as there were many others whom he left behind preparing to avail themselves of a similar clandestine escape. He avers his loyality in emphatic terms, and stated that, though he served from the outbreak of the rebellion till after the battle of Bull Run, in the rebel army, he did so with no heart, but because, for the time, carried away by the popular excitement. Thousands entered the army in the same spirit, and would have willingly laid down their arms, had the national arms been crowned with decisive victory at the beginning.

It was the first flash of victory that had given strength to the leaders and confirmed those of doubtful faith. All over the South, and in Richmond especially, there prevails an apathy now respecting the issue of the war. The people have become so thoroughly sick of the war; so many homes have been desolated, and firesides extinguished; there has been such great loss of property, and compulsory surrender of the conveniences of life; such degradation, ruin, and bankruptcy every where, that the people are continually longing for a return of peace, and a new order of things. The newspapers still team with savage diatribes against the Yankees, and still continue to support the war. The military despotism is so strong that not a word of complaint is allowed, and thus those outside of the Confederacy are made to believe that the voice of the people is the voice of the Richmond *Enquirer*.

Our informant does not state that there is a "Union sentiment" in the rebel capital, but is emphatic in his assertions that the people are all for peace and settlement. They argue that the sword has been tried, and it has been found incompetent for the work it was thought all-sufficient to perform. Our special interest in connection with Richmond affairs being at this time the condition of the Union soldiers there incarcerated, we were told, in answer to our inquiry, that all which has been reported about them in the Northern papers is true, so far as it goes, but the account does not fully state the entire case. Libby Prison is full to overflowing. Every other filthy packing hole that can be obtained within the city has been brought into requisition.

The prisoners are huddled like sheep in a pen, though the treatment is less humane. The rations distributed among them for a week are not only of a bad and loathsome character, such as we would hardly throw to our dogs in the highways, but are so limited in quantity as would not support ordinary beings for a day. This scanty, horrid food is eagerly devoured, and the prisoners, fearing that the worst has not yet arrived, are thankful even for this. They are under close guard, and no communication is allowed with the citizens. Such of them as had money in their possession when captured are more fortunate than the rest, and are thus enabled to provide themselves with nutritious food and clean clothing.

It has been supposed that there are great difficulties to be overcome by those who would escape from Richmond, but our informant states there is but one, and that is sufficient money to fee officials—from the immaculate, gold-laced "gray-back," whose duty it is to investigate the claims of applicants for papers, down to the underlings and detectives, who swarm the avenues to and from the "powers that be" in Richmond. One officer paid but $150 for a pass, and in going only five miles on his outward way spent $500. The officials at Richmond are making large sums of money by granting papers and exemptions, and such is their corruption, that the man who has money to fee his way through, can, by gratifying their cupidity, overcome all obstacles.

The difficulty in reference to the exchange of prisoners gives much tribulation to the brave fellows incarcerated in Libby. They had hoped to get out of the clutches of their cruel keepers before the approach of winter, and they are looking forward in almost despair for relief and succor.—By a recent order of the rebel Government, United States "greenbacks" are not permitted to be sent to the prisoners from the Northern friends. Gold only can be sent in letters, and no sensible person of the North appears willing to risk the sending of the precious metal. The "greenbacks" may be converted into rebel scrip by making application to the rebel general commanding the post. The populous of Richmond are becoming much incensed at the condition of the flour market. They have assurances that flour would be brought to the city at $10 a hundred, if there were no restrictions on the trade, whereas they are now compelled to pay $36 a hundred, and cannot get full supplies even at that rate. Sugar, fair to fully fair, $1.75@2; prime to choice, $2@2.25.—Coffee, stock low and selling at $10 a pound. Molasses—New Orleans syrup scarce and in demand of $8.50.—Georgia made is only sold at retail, without any established price. Salt in demand at 65c a pound by the car load. Flour, $72 a bbl. Tobacco—Medium and fine grades in demand at prices ranging from $2,50a3,75; rotten and inferior, $1a2. Sole leather, $7 a pound. Shoes, Russet brogans, $30a 35. Finer boots and shoes command much higher prices.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store

*Greenbacks.*—The best place to get a pocket book or wallet, is at Lewis' book store. A large stock of latest styles has just been received.

## TREASON IN OHIO.

*Discovery of a Plot to Release the Rebel Prisoners.—Projected Revolution in Ohio and Illinois.*

*Cincinnati, Nov.* 1.—An extraordinary case of treason has recently come to light, implicating several persons in this city, Columbus, Covington, and Newport, in conspiring to release the prisoners at Camp Chase, and overthrow the State Government. The conspiracy was brought to light by U. S. detectives, who were supposed by the parties implicated to be spies from the rebel army, and were treated with full confidence. The plot, as disclosed to the detectives, was that an attack was to be made on Camp Chase, release the prisoners confined, 3,500 in number, to seize the arsenal at Columbus, take possession of the penitentiary, release John Morgan, and other officers confined there, and then to commence the rebel campaign in Ohio.

United States Marshal Sands and Provost Marshal Major Reaney arrested the following persons implicated in the plot: Charles W. H. Cathcart, of Columbus, formerly School Commissioner of Ohio; T. D. Cressop, of Columbus, formerly sutler in the 18th Regulars, who were to lead in the attack on Camp Chase; James D. Patton, of Covington, regular agent of the rebel government, who furnished money to detectives under the impression that they were spies, and, according to agreement, were to meet Cathcart and others at Camp Chase, and expected to mature the plan of attack on Camp Chase; Ruth McDonald, of Covington, who acted as mail carrier through the rebel lines, and whose home was the headquarters of the rebels; Saml. P. Thomas, a merchant tailor, of Cincinnati, and his wife, and Catharine Parmenter, of Cincinnati. Information has been obtained that an organization exists in Illinois, awaiting the outbreak in Ohio, to produce similar results in that State. Other particulars are known to the authorities, but not yet made public.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette]

Mrs. Catharine Parmenter, of Cincinnati, has been for some time acting as a laundry woman at the McLean Barracks, by which means she has been able to gain access to the rebel prisoners confined there. It was thro' her that Col. Patton and King were enabled to escape from the barracks some five weeks since. She supplied Detective Slade with a quantity of laudanum, with which the guards at Camp Chase were to be drugged when the projected attack was put into execution. It was at her house, that a special meeting was called, on Saturday evening, Oct. 24th, when Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Parmenter, and one or two detectives, (who were, of course, supposed to be rebels,) were present. Mr. Slade was present at this meeting, and he states that they had by some means got suspicious of one of the detectives, not then present, named Gordon, and the meeting was called in order to decide on what to do with him. He further says that it was unanimously decided that the man was a spy, and, for the safety of the party, must die. The murder was confided to Mr. Slade and another detective to execute, and accordingly the next night they were sent to carry out the evil designs of the plotters. They then quietly secreted the suspected detective, and reported that he was dead and safely buried. Mrs. Parmenter, after appearing before Commissioner Halliday, was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 for her re-appearance on Wednesday next.

The parties who were arrested on Saturday night were almost immediately taken to the United States Court Rooms, to undergo their preliminary examinations, but they had barely arrived there before George E. Pugh arrived to watch the case on their behalf, and will continue to attend to the interests of his clients.

Since writing the above we are informed by Mr. Slade that Cathcart stated, in the course of a conversation with him, that Dick Merrick, of Illinois, assured him there were thousands of men in Illinois and Indiana, already organized, and only waiting for the signal from Ohio to rise in arms against the Administration.

## RICHMOND.

*Rebel Accounts—Speculation in Food—Scarcity of Beef and Flour—Famine Apprehended in Lynchburg.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Richmond papers of the 2d have been received.

The Richmond *Examiner*, speaking of affairs in Richmond says:

The speculators are now masters of the situation in regard to flour, a barrel of which, of any kind, at any price it is impossible to obtain. The holders should be made to come to terms, that is, to put their stores in the market.

Beef is in great abundance in the Piedmont country, we learn, and in the upper valley, and sells at from 35a56c. on the hoof.

If the impressing officers will hold off their hands we need have no fears for the coming winter.

At an early hour, on Saturday morning, the meat supplies at the city markets gave out, and numerous families, in consequence, had to dine on Grahamite dinners.

As long as beef is impressed for the benefit of twelve thousand Yankee prisoners, this condition of the city markets may be expected to continue.

The police made a descent, Saturday night, upon an unlawful assembly of negroes, congregated on the City Gas Works lot, for religious purposes, and took in custody forty-three. Yesterday morning, they were taken before Justice Chandler, who ordered them to be punished with ten lashes each, and let them go.

The Lynchburg *Republican*, learning that some three thousand "Yankee prisoners" are to be sent from Richmond to that city, strongly protests: "We don't want them here; we have got as many people now amongst us as can possibly be supplied with food, and to have three thousand voracious Yankees added to the number would make gaunt starvation, with its pallid cheek, not only a possible, but a most probable contingency for all of us. We hope the Government will reconsidder its determination, and not put upon us a plague worse than that which the locusts inflicted upon Egypt."

# The Globe.

## HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, 1863.


## LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Good dry wood, oats, corn, and potatoes, will be taken in payment of subscription to *The Globe*.

Lost.—On Wednesday evening the 4th inst. on Hill street, a large gold Breast Pin, containing hair. A reward of one dollar will be paid for the recovery of the same if left at this office.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Two men, father and son, named Thomas, residing in Horse Valley, Franklin county, Pa., supposed to be engaged in the robbery of Mr. Cree's store on the night of the 17th ult., were arrested and lodged in Huntingdon Jail last week, to await their trial. Another son, also implicated, effected his escape and continues at large. Part of the stolen goods were found in the house, sewed up in bed ticks and otherwise ingeniously concealed. The younger Thomas under arrest is identified by Mr. Cree as the identical young man who was in his store on the evening of the robbery. No doubt exists of the guilt of the prisoners and the son and brother yet at large; and it is hoped the community will be rid of their presence for a while.—*Shirleysburg Herald, Nov.* 5.

KEEP OFF THE TRACK.—One day last week a man while standing between the tracks near Mill Creek was struck by the bumper of one of two passing freight trains, and instantly knocked to the ground. He is recovering from the shock.

*Who stole the Cabbage?* — Some wretch or wretches who had either no conscience, or else no feeling for the wants of the printers, came one night last week and stole from our yard fifteen or twenty 10 and 15 ct. heads of cabbage, we had just paid the cash for. We hope the thieves may live well on the fruits of their spoil.

☞ A new telegraph wire passes through this place. It is to connect Philadelphia with Pittsburg.

SAUR-KRAUT season being almost over, the people are now storing away their cabbage for winter use; and all brought to town goes off readily at good prices.

FIRE.—The roof of the tan-house owned by Mr. Charles Miller, of this place, was fired by sparks from a locomotive, on Thursday afternoon last. The flames were extinguished before gaining much headway.

CORN.—We have seen several wagon-loads of corn pass our door during the last week. This is a commodity much needed here, and good prices are paid for all that is brought to market.

THE Lutheran Church of this place, is undergoing repair. It has been refloored, and the walls are to be papered.

NEW BANK.—"The First National Bank of Hollidaysburg" opened on Monday, 2d inst. It has a capital of $50,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to $100,000.

*Large Potatoes.*—We have received from Mr. John Dopp, of Walker township, a half bushel of very fine specimen potatoes of different kinds. We certainly have never seen a handsomer variety, and that they are good we have no doubt. They are the finest lot we have yet received, and Mr. D. will please accept our thanks.

☞ Capt. J. Addison Moore, of Co. B, 147th P. V., gave us a pop visit on Monday last. The brave Capt. looks well, and he has the same love for rebels at home and abroad he has always had. He came to Philadelphia for drafted men to fill up his company, now near Chattanooga.

*A New Stock of Wall Paper.*—A new stock of wall paper, Spring styles for 1864, will be open for sale the later end of next week, at Lewis' Book Store.

There will be preaching in the German Reformed Church of this place on Sunday evening next.

TRUE bills of indictment have been found against the parties charged with the late conspiracy in Ohio. We hope they will receive justice, and nothing more nor nothing less.

THE crowd in attendance at Court this week don't appear to be immense.

HON. JAMES GWIN, died, this Tuesday morning, after an illness of a week.

## Our Army Correspondence.

### From the 53rd. Regt., P. V.

CAMP NEAR WARRENTON.
November 2nd, 1863.

MR. EDITOR.—Rumor, the hard old tyrant who brings so many sleepless nights and days of suspense to the hardy soldier, is again doing his work on a grand scale in the Army of the Potomac, yet he scarcely ever fulfills any of his representations. Within the last week, many rumors of great battles to be fought and victories to be won, or defeats that we might sustain, have been going the rounds, yet this evening we find ourselves on the identical spot where we were this day one week ago, with no greater prospects for a fight than we had since we came here, yet any day or almost hour may find us engaged with the enemy. A fight with the "Johnnies" is the most uncertain thing possible with this army; and the soldiers have become so enurged to fighting, that they care very little when or how soon it comes, and consequently trouble themselves very little about it; being however always ready with their unerring rifles to do their part. During the fore part of last week, there was a good deal of skirmishing along the lines, being mostly between our Cavalry and that of the enemy. This frequent skirmishing naturally kept every thing on the lookout and in a state of excitement, and the troops consequently had orders to be ready to move at very short notice. The eight days rations were issued to the men, and have since been kept on hand for any emergency. During the latter part of the week the skirmishing had been less frequent, and in the last few days the sharp report of the Carbine and the heavy thunder of the Cannon has not been heard. Things have settled down to their former state of quiet, and the old monotonous train of Camp duties, is again taking the place of the weary march and the terrible scenes of the battle field. This evening however again brings with it the rumor of an *immediate move, yet from* what authority the report started, is hard to tell, nevertheless the sick are being sent away, which generally augurs well for a move of some nature. I think I am safe in saying, that the readers of the *Globe* may look for stirring times in the Army of the Potomac very soon Intelligence from the front says, that the enemy is showing a very bold front. Rumor, has it, that Longstreet's Corps has returned from Tennessee and is again in our front. There are however, good reasons for doubting the truthfulness of such a report. There is no doubt plenty of work for old "Pete" and his men to do in Tennessee, but if he should honor us with his presence, as a matter of politeness, we would give him a warm reception. No one doubts but what Gen. Meade is fully posted with regard to the movements of the enemy, and when the proper time comes he will no doubt strike the blow. We had the pleasure a few days since, to accompany Captain Henry J. Smith, of McConnellstown, now A. D. C. to Col. John R. Brook commanding 4th Brigade 1st Division, 2nd Corps, on a visit to Warrenton. The poor abominable old town looks to be in an awful state of wretchedness, and we think it does not much deceive its looks. The blue jackets as a matter of course are far in the majority, yet you will at times see one of "ye fair creatures" on the streets. They appear to be in an awful pester, on account of the Yankees *being in town, but since they* cannot mend the matter any, they submit to their "hard fate" with as good grace as possible. The male population still remaining are very bitter against us, but like the Copperheads of the North, they are these "stay at home soldiers" who do no fighting except with the tongue, and consequently do not do us much damage. However much these men dislike our soldiers, they at least have some respect for our greenbacks, and *appear very anxious to obtain them.* They are very busy selling their worthless tobacco to our soldiers, a thing which the soldiers must have, at the neat little sum of two dollars per pound The people here, like in all other parts where the armies have been, are in a state of want. They would give almost anything they have, to obtain sugar, coffee, salt &c., from the soldiers. A lady whose husband is in the Southern Army, by the name of Childs, was asked whether she had any groceries hesitating a few moments, she says. "I must acknowledge that I have no groceries, and am entirely out of flour an acknowledgement which I did think a few years ago; I should ever be compelled to make to any one in this world." These people lived in great splendor before the war, but are now as poor as were then the two hundred slaves, she boasts of having owned before the war. These slaves have all left them, but a few old ones, who still appear *determined to remain with their old masters.* The locomotive, the pride of the Yankee nation, came up the branch road extending from Warrenton Junction to the town of Warrenton on Saturday evening for the first time since the late raid by the Rebels. The supplies are now brought up to the Camps, and can be issued much more regular than when they had to be hauled from Gainesville a distance of ten miles. The health of the troops is the best. Corps is not as good as *usual, on account* of bad water, and the low camping grounds. The nights are very cold, which will make it exceedingly disagreeable on the march.

Yours PILUM.

### Maryland.

The result of the Maryland elections is doubly gratifying. In the first place, the people have declared the State unconditionally for the Union; secondly, they have declared that slavery shall cease within its limits. No one doubted the loyalty of Maryland. That was made evident long since; but the wisdom of the people in accepting the great truth of the war, that *loyalty and slavery cannot continue to co-exist,* was not hitherto assured. The issue of the canvass was emphatically between Slavery and Freedom, and it has been emphatically decided for Freedom. Maryland is no longer a Southern State; virtually, she belongs to the free North, and henceforth it is not a black line that divides her from Pennsylvania. All her interests, moral and material, will be advanced by the destruction of slavery, determined by a decisive majority on the memorable 5th of November.

The assertion that the proclamation of emancipation would alienate the people of the border States is proved false by this result. The influence of that proclamation is also evident, and the wisdom of the anti-slavery policy of the Government is fully vindicated. "The bull against the comet" has not annihilated the fiery portent of war and desolation, but it has changed its course. It is not the United States that is in danger of destruction by slavery, but slavery that is threatened by the United States. We see now that the proclamation did not appeal to the worst spirit of the colored race, and cause a bloody insurrection, but that it appealed to the intelligence of the white race, and has peacefully resulted in the redemption of entire States, and the strengthening of the bonds of the Union.—*The Press.*

[For the Globe.]

The non-commissioned officers and soldiers present in the field, of the 49th Pa. Vols., having heard of the resignation of their former commander, Col. WM. H. IRWIN, take this occasion to express their regret that impaired health, principally resulting from a wound received at the memorable crossing of the Rappahannock, April 29th, 1863, has rendered him, in the opinion of physicians, unfit for active service, and do

*Resolve*, That we recognized in Col. Wm. H. Irwin, an accomplished, brave and skilful commander and fellow-soldier; that we shall ever remember the interest he displayed in our moral and military training; his inquiring into and looking after our comfort; the anxiety that he always manifested, that we should bear a "steady and dauntless front" in face of the foe, setting in that respect a noble example; the intrepid zeal he showed in preserving untarnished the colors of our regiment; and the patience with which he bore the various vicissitudes of the camp, the march, and the fight.

*Resolved* further, That in his farewell address we see that strong sympathy for the future of our country, the regiment and ourselves, that he *actively* exhibited in the past, and we in turn sincerely trust that he may speedily be restored to health and strength, and receive even now those plaudits which he assures us, awaits us when a happy peace returns.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted for publication to the "Lewistown Gazette," "Huntingdon Globe," "Central Press," "Village Record," and the "Juniata True Democrat."

Ord. Sergt., JAMES M. NIX, in behalf of Co. A.

1st Sergt., CHRISTIAN DALE, in behalf of Co. C.

1st Sergt., JOHN W. RUSSELL, in behalf of Co. D.

1st Sergt., JOHN BRATTON, in behalf of Co. B.

Camp near Warrenton, Va.,
October 26th, 1863.

### The two Generals Gregg.

The following communication we clip from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. It should have had a place in our columns earlier but was mislaid.

In the *Telegraph* of this day, 22d inst., your "editorial" of "Honor to whom Honor is due," is very just and appropriate at this time. The Brigadier Generals, David M. Gregg and J. Irvin Gregg, are first cousins, and natives of this vicinity, were known to all our community in Huntingdon and Centre county, highly esteemed, and distinguished themselves before this rascally rebellion burst out—Gen. D. M. Gregg in the Indian war in Oregon, &c., Gen. J. Irvin Gregg in the war with Mexico. Both are known to fame, yet they are making their military path-way "brighter and brighter," until its glow is seen all over this country.

In the recent cavalry fight at Sulphur Springs, when Gen. J. Irvin Gregg had command of the 13th regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, were a brother of Gen. David Gregg—Capt. H. H. Gregg—and Lieut. Joseph A. Green, of same company, son of Gen. S. Miles Green, of Barre Forge, Huntingdon county. These young men both of collegiate education, of fine classical ability, and but recently in this cavalry service were both taken prisoners with many of their brave companions, and are now in the hands of the rebels, experiencing their "tender mercies." Capt. H. H. Gregg served nine months in the 125th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was in the battle of Antietam, Chancellorville and Fredericksburg, and is now a prisoner with his gallant young Lieutenant, Joseph A. Greene, his very intimate associate. Such is the fate of war. When such officers and talented brave boys unfortunately fall into the hands of the enemy, it should be the early and earnest effort of the Government to have them exchanged, or released in some way. Savage usage, close confinement, damp prison, and no change of garments may destroy health and future usefulness

We have *patriotism* of the highest order, in the subordinate officers and privates, in all our armies, that may never be recognized specially or individually. Here and there a "*star*" will burst forth from the galaxy, and exhibit itself to the admiring country. In such cases, let their splendor and effulgence show itself.

Let "honor be to whom honor is due."

JUNIATA.

### The Baptists and the War.

During the recent anniversary of the Penna. Baptist State Convention held with the Church of Salem, Westmoreland county, in October last, the following series of resolutions on the state of the country were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we should be derelict to our principles, as Baptists, and unworthy sons of worthy sires, if, in this crisis in our existence, we withhold our support, influence and sympathy from our Government.

*Resolved*, That it is our duty, both as citizens and Christians, to speak boldly our sentiments with regard to the causes of the existing rebellion; that ministers should speak boldly on the subject, and that those who take offence at such utterances are unworthy of a place in the Christian church.

*Resolved*, That we, the members of this convention, as patriots, as Baptists, and as Christians, do express our unqualified support of our National and State Governments, and their efforts to suppress the present rebellion.

*Resolved*, That we have occasion for gratitude, that not only the full apostolic proportion of eleven-twelfths of the Christians among us, are truly loyal Government supporters, but that the mass of the piety of our churches and the intelligence of our country occupy the same position.

*Resolved*, That the recent victories at the ballot-box should be accepted with thanksgiving to God, as exhibiting the loyalty of the people, and evidence of the continued blessing of God on us as a nation.

*Resolved*, That in the President's Proclamation of emancipation, made valid by the exigency which called it forth, and in his recent declaration to abide by it, we see the progress of Christ's kingdom, which will proclaim liberty to all the earth

*Resolved*, That we urge the Churches throughout the Commonwealth to observe the last Thursday in November next, according to the recommendation of the President, as a day of public thanksgiving to God.

During the discussion of the above resolutions a minister saw fit to express his dissent, in terms that proved very clearly that his views of Christianity lacked the very important element of loyalty to a good Government and a righteous cause: Whereupon the brethren felt called upon to direct his attention to a very serious deficiency in his ministerial training. Perhaps there are others to whom the following resolutions may not prove unprofitable:

"*Whereas*, The Rev. Joseph Smith, an enrolled delegate of this Convention, has declared in our hearing, his belief that the Gospel has no balm for our beloved and bleeding country, and that in his public discourses he finds no place for allusion to our National grief, therefore

*Resolved*, That we commend our brother to a better reading of his Master's message and to broader views of pulpit ministration.

### LETTER FOUND ON THE BODY OF A DEAD REBEL SOLDIER.

*An inside View of Affairs in Rebeldom—Family Sufferings—Half of the People have no Meat—Beef Two Dollars and a Half per Pound—The Confederacy Looked Upon as Conquered.*

The following letter was found on the person of a dead rebel soldier who fell in the battle of Bristoe Station, Virginia, fought some days ago. The letter is from the brother of the unfortunate man whose death, with that of so many thousand others, is due to the wicked ambition of the few bad men who have precipitated upon the country all the horrors of civil war. To what extent the ravages of war are felt throughout the South the foregoing letter, written in confidence and intended for the perusal of a brother, only bears mute but eloquent testimony:

THE LETTER.

WOLF CREEK, ST. CLAIR CO., ALA.,
September 28, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER: I embrace this opportunity of writing you a few lines to inform you, that we are not all well. Every one of my family has had the measles; the last one has just got up so he can walk about. I have done scarcely any work in five weeks, I am very weak, not able to do a day's work I came home from Blount county with the measles on me, and I have had a very hard time of it.

I hope these few lines may find you in good health. I received your very kind letter, dated August 16, which gave us great satisfaction to hear from you once more, for your letter was so long coming that we had become uneasy for fear you had got killed when you went up to Gettysburg. Times have got very hard here. I do not believe half the people in this section of country have any meat to eat. Meat here is selling at $2 50 per pound, and scarcely any in the country to spare; and when it is to spare the people do not want to take the Confederate money for it. They look on the Confederacy as about conquered, and when it is conquered, the money will be dead. Some people are offering $10 per bushel for wheat, and they suppose corn will sell for $2 50 per bushel in the heap, and some say it will bring $5 per bushel soon; and, considering such high prices, how can we expect the women and children to be fed who are dependent on their husbands' wages to feed them? And many of them have lost their husbands in the war. What such families are to do I can't tell, and the Confederate money is now worth only one dollar in ten. The privates get eleven dollars per month, and that is worth little over one dollar in specie. Men who would fight for such a Government as this surely have not good sense. The men are deserting and coming home by scores, and I do not think they are to blame, although there is a company of men to every beat hunting deserters and robbers; but I believe they come in faster than they take them out. There have been several men killed by the deserters, and some of the deserters have been shot. I am afraid if the war holds on our country will be ruined by our men at home. Some time ago there was many of our men came from Vicksburg with their paroles. I suppose the Yankees took about forty thousand of our men there besides what they took at other places. And the word came last Saturday that they were exchanged, but the most of them do not believe it. Some of them have gone, and some say they won't go without they are taken. I do not believe they are exchanged myself. I believe our big men are fooling them, and if I were them and they fooled me once, and I found it out, I would never do them any more good if I could keep from it. I do think there is enough of our men killed and died in this war, and if we can't whip the Yankees we had better give it up, and let the war stop. I think my boys have made enough to do the family. But our Congress has passed a law that each one has to give the tenth of what is made. I think this is a very unjust law, where the men are in the war and have no one to make a support but their children. I do not think they should pay anything but their common tax. The poor men have nearly all the fighting to do, and I think the rich men should support the war. I hope the war may end soon. I can't tell what we will do for salt, and the Government is pressing all the cattle, so that we will soon have nothing to eat but bread. I want you to write regular to me. So I remain your affectionate brother until death.

### A New Way to raise Recruits in the South.

*From the Memphis Atlanta Appeal.*

Gen. Bragg has issued a general order, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, MISSIONARY RIDGE,
Oct. 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 187.—In order to augment the strength of the army, and to give to our brave soldiers an opportunity to visit home, and to provide for their families during the coming winter, the following rule is adopted:

1. A furlough of not exceeding forty days will be granted to every non-commissioned officer and private who secures a recruit for his company.

2. The recruit must be received and mustered into service, and be doing duty in the company before the application for furlough is forwarded.

3. In all applications made in pursuance of section first, the commanding officer of the company will certify that the applicant has obtained an approved recruit, who has been mustered into the service, and is present with *the company doing duty.*

4. All applications for furloughs under this order will be forwarded to these headquarters, where final action upon them will be had. By command of

GENERAL BRAGG.

GEO. WM. BRENT, Assist. Adj. Gen.

The effect of this, when known at home, will be to make a recruiting officer of every father, mother, sister, and wife, especially the latter, with whom, undoubtedly, the infantry are very popular. Those who seek to evade the conscript act will be hunted out and reported. The *quasi*-exempt will be compelled to show his papers, and every man within the prescribed ages, capable of bearing arms, will be made to exchange his place at home for the temporary gratification to families and friends of a visit from the war-worn battle-scarred son, brother, and husband. In South Carolina, as before stated, the plan has worked admirably, and when it becomes known throughout the Confederacy that able-bodied men can thus be made to take the places of furloughed soldiers, we shall have an augmentation of our forces in the field as gratifying to our leaders as it will prove valuable to the country at large.

### Mortality Among Horses.

A correspondent writing from Chickamauga, says: The mortality among the horses of this army has been very great lately. Hundreds of animals have died of actual starvation, and the survivors are pitifully gaunt and lean. The evil is being remedied, partially, by the removal of a large amount of useless stock to Stevenson and Bridgeport. It is impossible to haul a sufficient supply of forage from Bridgeport, and the country is thoroughly depleted of this year's crop already. As a further measure of economy in horse feed, all sutlers have been ordered to the rear, as far as Stevenson—the large number of teams kept by them being quite an item in the forage line. Even headquarter horses are kept on short allowance and many a brigadier's steed shows his ribs in bold relief. Chargers that were wont to revel in the lap of plenty, and *lie down on soft beds of hay* and straw, now poke their noses into empty hay racks, and chew fence rails in default of corn ears. The army wagons are meandering evidences of unappeased mule appetites. Every side-board, tail-board and tongue bears marks of hungry teeth, and many of these articles are gnawed away till nothing but the nails and screws remain. An Army of the Cumberland horse will eat himself loose from an ordinary hitching post in fifteen minutes, and a good sized wagon bed will be devoured by a hungry team in one night. Pretty costly fodder, for mules to be sure. An officer arrived in town the other evening, and accosting a darkey, inquired of him where he could find accommodations for his horse. "Don't know, sah, 'bout the 'commodations. De fence rails is all gone, and dar ain't nothin' for 'em to eat any more, only a few barn doors, an' we want dem for the General's hosses." Several times within the past week I have seen horses snap newspapers from the hands of unsuspecting officers and men, and devour them greedily.

### PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

November 9, 1863.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fancy and Extra Family Flour | $6,50@7.50 |
| Common and superfine | $5,44@5,75 |
| Rye Flour | $6.50 |
| Corn Meal | $3 bl $4.00 |
| Extra White Wheat | $2,00 |
| Fair and Prime Red | $1,46@1,51 |
| Rye | $1.20 |
| Corn, prime Yellow | $1 07, |
| Oats | .80 |
| Cloverseed, Old Bu | 5,25 |
| Flaxseed | 2,00 |
| Dried Apples | 1,50 |
| Butter | 20. |
| Eggs | 12 |
| Lard | 10 |
| Ham | 10 |
| Shoulder | 8 |
| Sides | 8 |
| Tallow | 9 |

### HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl | $6,50@7.00 |
| Extra do per cwt | 5,50 |
| White Wheat | 1,30 |
| Red Wheat | 1,25 |
| Rye | 1,00 |
| Corn | 70 |
| Oats | 55 |
| Cloverseed | 6,00 |
| Flaxseed | 2,00 |
| Dried Apples | 1,50 |
| Butter | 20. |
| Eggs | 12 |
| Lard | 10 |
| Ham | 10 |
| Shoulder | 8 |
| Sides | 8 |
| Tallow | 9 |


ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1136 Ridge avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING: IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.
Sept. 9, 1863-3m


ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Elizabeth Malone, dec'd.] Letters of Administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Malone, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. WILLIAM M'CLURE,
Nov. 4, 1863-6t Administrator.


PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Friday, the 20th of November, 1863,

The following property situate in the village of Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa.,

1st. The Brick Tavern Stand, including the maple grove and the necessary out-buildings, covering about two acres of ground.

2d The stone building and Warehouse attached, and shoe-shop, together with all necessary outbuildings, comprising two lots of ground 90 by 100 feet.

3d. Two acres of ground through which a never-failing stream of water passes with 32 feet head and fall—an excellent situation for the improvement of water power.

4th. Fifteen Building Lots suitable for business points or private residences.

The above property will be sold between the hours of ten and five o'clock on said day, without reserve, and terms of payment will be made easy for the purchasers.

☞ My father, who resides on the property, will show each parcel to persons wishing to examine them, prior to on the day of sale.

Nov 4 1863. JAMES DONALDSON.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Sarah E. Decker, dec'd.] Letters of Administration upon the estate of Sarah E. Decker, of Huntingdon borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. N. C. DECKER,
Nov. 4, 1863-6t. Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 2d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the Borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

POCKET-BOOK LOST!

The subscriber having on the 26th day of September, either in the cars or at Saxton, on the Broad Top railroad, between Huntingdon and Dudley, lost his Pocket Book, containing his DISCHARGE and other army papers—which would be of no use to any person but the owner.—Any person leaving the same either at the "Globe" office, or at the Post Office in Coalmont will be liberally rewarded by JAMES DAVIS.
Minersville, Oct. 14, 1863.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Friday, November 27, 1863,

A valuable lime stone farm, situate in West township, 4 miles east of Petersburg, on the Shaver's Creek road, adjoining lands of Jonathan Wilson, George Borst, and others, containing 126 Acres, 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—the balance being well timbered; having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house, with kitchen in basement, bank barn, and all the necessary outbuildings Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, P. M. Terms made known on day of sale, by ADAM EGHTNER,
Oct. 28, 1863* BENJ. HARTMAN, Executors.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Markleburg station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.
Markleburg, Oct. 28, 1863.


ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration de bonis non cum testamento annexo on the estate of Henry T. White, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

A. P. WHITE,
Sept 30 1863-6t Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Elizabeth J. Semple, dec'd.] Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Elizabeth J. Semple, late of Jackson twp., Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

JOHN A. WILSON.
EBENEZER E. McGILL,
Oct. 7, 1863-5t* Executors.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Jno Ridenour, late of Juniata township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them, properly authenticated, to us.

ELIZABETH RIDENOUER,
WILLIAM E. CORBIN,
Oct. 28, 1863.-6t. Admr.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township, about the first of Sept last, a red and white spotted Heifer, with white face, supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. THEO. FORSE.
Oct. 28, 1863.*

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Henderson township, about the first day of September last, a red Heifer, about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. DAVID ISENBERG.
Oct. 21, 1863.

STRAY SHEEP.—Eleven head of Sheep came to the premises at Greenwood Furnace, about the 1st of September last. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law. FREEDOM IRON CO.
Oct. 14, 1863-3t. per JOHN WITHERS.


THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND FUR EMPORIUM.

No. 920 CHESTNUT Sreet, (formerly No. 708,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of FINE CLOAKS AND FURS, unparalleled in any former season—

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the

FUR DEPARTMENT,

which will be found well furnished with every description of FIRST CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles. J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sep 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

EYRE & LANDELL,

Fourth & Arch Sts,

PHILADELPHIA.,

ARE OPENING

FOR FALL TRADE,

French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc.
Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes; Pure White Lead;* French and American *Zinc;* Chrome Greens and Yellows, Drop and Iron Blacks, and a full assortment of all the *finer colors*—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make. Glazier's Diamonds and Points. Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

Mr. RAU—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schenck. We feel confident that our Varnishes, are equal, if not *superior*, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. *A liberal discount made to the trade.*

FELTON & RAU,
Nos. 130 & 132 North FOURTH Street, corner Cherry,
Oct. 14, 1863-6m PHILADELPHIA.


PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th District, PENN.
Huntingdon, August 25 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that a reward of ten dollars and the reasonable expenses incurred, will be paid to ANY person for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the Headquarters of the undersigned Provost Marshal. D. CAMPBELL,
Sept. 2, 1863. Capt and Pro. Mar.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22d day of August, A. D, 1863, I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 16th day) of November, A. D., 1863, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and the 87th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

UNION REFUGEES.—INFORMATION WANTED.

The undersigned, a Union refugee, who was compelled to leave Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 13th May, 1862, in company with John Young, Henry Meadows and John Morris, on account of their Union sentiments. In dedication of ascertaining the whereabouts of any other refugees from that section, and especially of his father—Nicholas Breedlin—who, it is supposed, is now in Ohio.

Any information which may lead to the discovery of the present residence of any of the above persons, will be thankfully received. Address as follows:

RICHARD BREEDEN,
Paradise Furnace, Hunt. Co., Penna.

☞ Papers friendly to the cause will confer a favor on one who has suffered severely for his love for the Union, by publishing the above.


FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARRIRA,
718 ARCH Street,
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to return my thanks to my friends at Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have *now in store*, of my own Importation and Manufacture, a very extensive *assortment* of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children*, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farrira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 16, 1863.-3m

ACENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business men and the travelling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.
August 26, 1863-3m

1863.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

*Hill St, one door west of Carmon's Store,*

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct 7-3m

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit every body.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Linning Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

*CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND ENDLESS VARIETY OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

*AND FOR SALE BY*

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Sept. 30, 1863

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS FOR SALE

at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45,

By THE CHEMER,
Sept. 9, 1863.] Huntingdon, Pa.

LEWISTOWN MILLS,

LEWISTOWN, PA.

FLOUR AND FEED, of all kinds, always on hand and for sale at highest market prices. Orders by mail will receive our special and prompt attention.

Lewistown, Sept. 16, 1863-3m. W. M. B. McATEE & SON.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, the third door above Huntingdon

*PENNSYLVANIA, SS.*

*In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth :*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his Proclamation, bearing date on the third day of this month, has invited the citizens of the United States to set apart *THURSDAY, THE TWENTY SIXTH OF NOVEMBER, NEXT,* as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. Now

**I, ANDREW G. CURTIN,**

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend, that the people of Pennsylvania do set apart and observe the said day accordingly, and that they do especially return thanks to Almighty God, for the gathered harvests of the fruits of the Earth,—

For the prosperity with which he has blessed the industry of our people,—

For the general health and welfare which He has graciously bestowed upon them,—

And for the crowning mercy by which the blood-thirsty and devastating enemy was driven from our soil by the valor of our brethren, freemen of this and other States,—

And that they do especially pray for the continuance of the blessings which have been heaped upon us by the Divine Hand,—

And for the safety and welfare and success of our brethren in the field, that they may be strengthened to the overthrow and confusion of the rebels now in arms against our beloved Country ;—

So that Peace may be restored in all our borders, and the Constitution and Laws of the land be everywhere within them, re-established and sustained.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor: A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER, Secy. of the Commonwealth.

*PENNSYLVANIA, SS:*

*In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth :*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by Proclamation, bearing date on the Seventeenth day of October, inst., has called for THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, to recruit the regiments now in the field from the respective States: And whereas, *By information received this day,* the quota of the State of Pennsylvania under said call is declared to be THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT MEN, (38,268 ;) And whereas, The President, in his said Proclamation, requests the Governors of the respective States to assist in raising the force thus required :

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do earnestly call on the good and loyal freemen of this Commonwealth, to enlist in the service of the United States, under the Proclamation aforesaid, so that the required quota may be made up before the Fifth day of January next, on which day the President announces that a draft will commence for any deficiency that may then exist in the same.

The freemen of Pennsylvania enlisting under this call will be attached to regiments from this State. All who are willing to enlist are requested to present themselves at once, for that purpose, to the United States Provost Marshals' recruiting and mustering offices, in the respective cities, towns and counties. They will receive the following sums as allowance, pay, premium, and bounty, viz :

To every recruit who is a *veteran volunteer,* as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863; No. 191, for recruitin gveteran volunteers. one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to $402. To all other recruits not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing Orders, one months pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium amounting to $302.

Any further information desired can be obtained from the Provost Marshals of the respective districts.

In making this appeal to the good and loyal freemen of Pennsylvania, I feel entire confidence that it will be effectually responded to. The approaching expiration of the term of enlistment of the men now in the field renders it necessary to replenish our regiments. Let us maintain the glory which their valor and conduct have reflected on the Commonwealth, and let our people show, by their promptness and alacrity on this occasion, that they have not abated in courage or love of country, or in the determination that the unholy rebellion, already stunned and staggering, shall be utterly crushed and extinguished.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth

By the Governor; A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

## New Furniture Establishment.

### J. M. WISE,

**Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,**

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the *newest* and most *beautiful designs.*

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware.* Each article is *warranted* to be as *represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

**JACOB HARLEY,**

*(Successor to Stauffer & Harley.)*

**No. 622 Market St., Phila.**

Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

## FLAX! FLAX!! FLAX!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS SECured the latest improved machinery for breaking and scutching Flax. It is now in successful operation. I desire it to be understood that I am prepared to buy all the flax that the farmers raise, above their household wants, and if they desire I will prepare what they want for their own use. This machinery will dress in two days more flax than one man can in the ordinary way in thirty days. The flax after it is pulled and seperated from the stock, should be spread on a meadow, thinly and regularly, to be exposed to the dews for a week or ten days until the stock assumes a silver grey color, the under side should then be turned up and treated in the same way. On a dry day it can then be tied in bundles and is ready for the mill. It is not necessary to dry it by fire or smoke it over an oven, as this is only trouble for nothing. An acre of good flax is worth from thirty to thirty-five dollars without counting the seed. Sumac will also be bought.

H. G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, July 29, 1863.

## HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA:

*A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

## FISHER & SON

*Have just Opened and offer to the Public,*

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

*WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,*

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Sept 30, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

*AT LOW PRICES.*

## M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

*FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,*

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

**MANUAL GUTMAN.**

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

## S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE.
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol. Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention, The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

## NEW GOODS.

## D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

*Sept 30, 1863.*

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

**JUST OPENED AT**

## A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

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SILVER AND GOLD,

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COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

## THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V.S.,

*Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.*

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatmen of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Falsy Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweanie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, o Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet, Legs and Head.

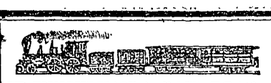
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling. Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 16 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

| WESTWARD. MAIL. | FAST LINE. | HARRISBURG EXPRESS. | PHILADA. EXPRESS. | BALTIMORE EXPRESS. | STATIONS. | EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS. | FAST MAIL. | PHILADA. ACCOMMODATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. | | | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| 4 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | N. Hamilton, | ..... | ..... | 12 28 |
| 4 54 | ..... | ..... | 5 05 | ..... | Mt. Union, | 10 45 | ..... | 12 20 |
| 5 04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Mapleton, | ..... | ..... | 12 11 |
| 5 09 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Mill Creek, | ..... | ..... | 12 06 |
| 5 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Coal Siding, | ..... | ..... | 12 01 |
| 5 23 | 7 05 | 6 22 | 5 33 | ..... | Huntingdon, | 10 21 | 9 21 | 11 55 |
| 5 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Petersburg, | 10 06 | ..... | 11 40 |
| 5 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Barree, | ..... | ..... | 11 33 |
| 5 54 | ..... | ..... | 6 00 | ..... | SpruceCreek, | 9 54 | 8 54 | 11 20 |
| 6 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Birmingham, | ..... | ..... | 11 10 |
| 6 19 | ..... | ..... | 6 21 | ..... | Tyrone, | 9 33 | 8 33 | 11 00 |
| 6 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Tipton, | ..... | ..... | 10 48 |
| 6 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Fostoria, | ..... | ..... | 10 43 |
| 6 40 | ..... | ..... | 6 39 | ..... | Bell's Mills, | 9 14 | 8 14 | 10 39 |
| 7 00 | 8 20 | 7 40 | 6 55 | ..... | Altoona, | 8 40 | 8 00 | 10 22 |
| P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. | | | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. |

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows :

| UP TRAINS. Even'g | Morn'g | STATIONS AND SIDINGS. | DOWN TRAINS Morn'g | Even'g |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | A. M. | | A. M. | P. M. |
| LE 5 40 | LE 7 30 | Huntingdon, | AR 11 05 | AR 9 00 |
| 5 57 | * 7 50 | McConnellstown, | 10 45 | 8 43 |
| 6 04 | 8 00 | Pleasant Grove, | 10 38 | 8 35 |
| 6 29 | 8 25 | Marklesburg, | 10 22 | 8 20 |
| 6 33 | 8 30 | Coffee Run, | 10 07 | 8 03 |
| 6 40 | 8 40 | Rough & Ready, | 10 00 | 7 55 |
| 6 52 | 8 55 | Cove, | 9 45 | 7 40 |
| 6 57 | 9 00 | Fisher's Summit, | 9 45 | 7 35 |
| AR 7 12 | AR 9 20 | Saxton, | LE 9 30 | LE 7 20 |
| LE 7 20 | LE 9 30 | | AR 9 25 | AR 7 10 |
| 7 40 | 9 50 | Riddlesburg, | 9 05 | 6 50 |
| 7 50 | 10 05 | Hopewell, | 8 55 | 6 40 |

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 05 | 10 15 | Piper's Run, | 8 40 | 6 25 |
| 8 35 | 10 45 | Hamilton, | 8 15 | 5 55 |
| AR 8 50 | AR 11 00 | Bloody Run, | LE 8 00 | LE 5 40 |

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LE 7 20 | LE 9 30 | Saxton, | AR 8 30 | LE 7 20 |
| | | | | AR 7 10 |
| 7 35 | 9 45 | Coalmont, | 8 15 | 6 55 |
| 7 40 | 9 50 | Crawford, | 8 05 | 6 35 |
| AR 7 50 | AR 10 00 | Dudley, | LE 8 00 | LE 6 30 |
| | | Broad Top City, | | |

## READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9.15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG : TO NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5,00 P. M.

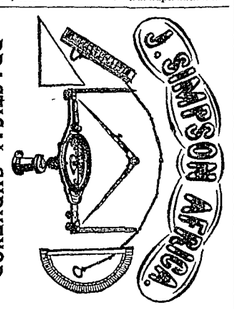
☞ All the above trains run daily, Sunday excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
*General Superintendent.*

April 20, 1863.




PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

## SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,*

and all other articles kept in country stores. which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores. at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine the Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them ! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863-tf

## WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

## WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offer'd on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

## BIRNBAUM'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

*A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,*

*HUNTINGDON, PA.*

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS— Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Oct. 31, 1860 FISHER & SON.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
*DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. *April 15, 1859.*

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

*BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,*

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 7, 1863.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries. Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries. Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store. can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

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*A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT*
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence. for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES— By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

If you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Sinaun—*The Jubilee*—*Hunten's and Bartlett's* enlarged and Improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Delilah's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Gleo Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, goto D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

*White and Colored Card Paper,*

For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

## 1863. THE 1863.

## LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

# WALL PAPER

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Book, Stationery and Music Store.

## NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

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**One Hundred Different Styles**

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**REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.**

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octave of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

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UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

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FOR THE

*UNITED STATES SOLDIER,*

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

## Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

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☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

| | |
|---|---|
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AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

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*LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,*

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AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

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BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

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GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

*Agent for the county.*

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United tates and Canada.

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C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

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I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them.

*President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.*

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO., A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN, *Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.*

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL L. BREES E, *Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.*

We add ours to above recommendations. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. C. HAY, *Agent United States Express Co., New York.*

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice without exception. WILKINSON, TETON & CO., *Park Place, New York.*

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I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations. UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive. E. FORER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John treet, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

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